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(54) **RETRACTABLE GAS TURBINE INLET COILS**

(75) Inventors: **Eric Milton Lafontaine**, Atlanta, GA (US); **Michael Adelbert Sullivan**, Woodstock, GA (US); **Huong Van Vu**, Duluth, GA (US); **Bhalchandra Arun Desai**, Smyrna, GA (US); **Mark Andrew Cournoyer**, Coventry, RI (US)

(73) Assignee: **General Electric Company**, Schenectady, NY (US)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 415/121.3, 177-180; 165/86, 96; 62/186, 404; 60/728

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

7,007,484 B2 3/2006 Stegmaier et al.
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OTHER PUBLICATIONS

U.S. Appl. No. 13/215,583, filed Aug. 23, 2011 (pending).

Primary Examiner — Edward Look

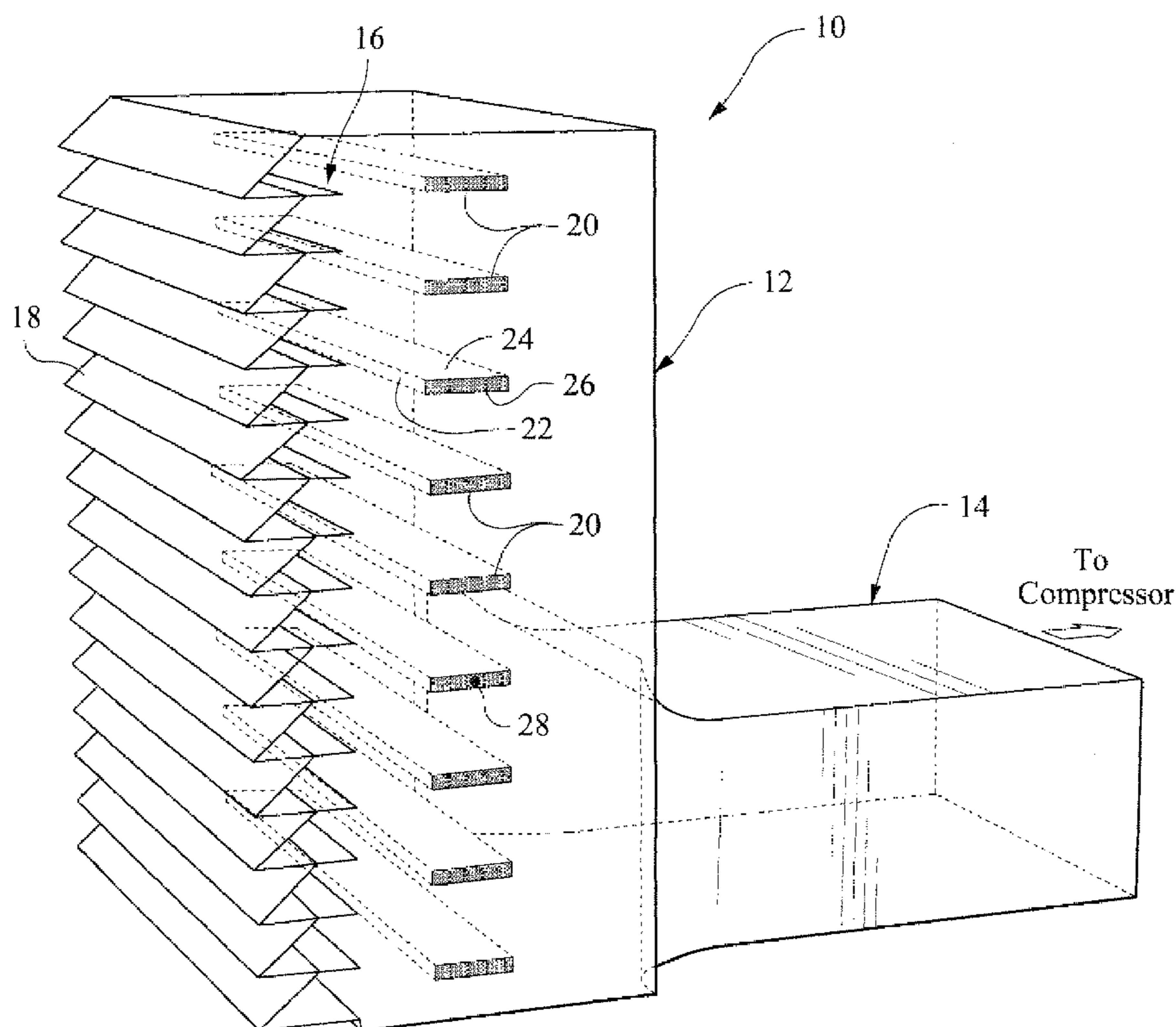
Assistant Examiner — Maxime Adjagbe

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Nixon & Vanderhye P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A gas turbine inlet heat exchange coil assembly includes a gas turbine inlet housing formed to include an inlet and an outlet and a flow path therebetween. A plurality of adjacent coils are located in proximity to the inlet, and moveable between a closed operative position where the coils are aligned substantially in a plane so as to maximize resistance to flow along the flow path, and an open inoperative position where said coils are individually rotated substantially 90° such that the coils lie in individual, parallel planes so as to minimize resistance to flow along the flow path.

20 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



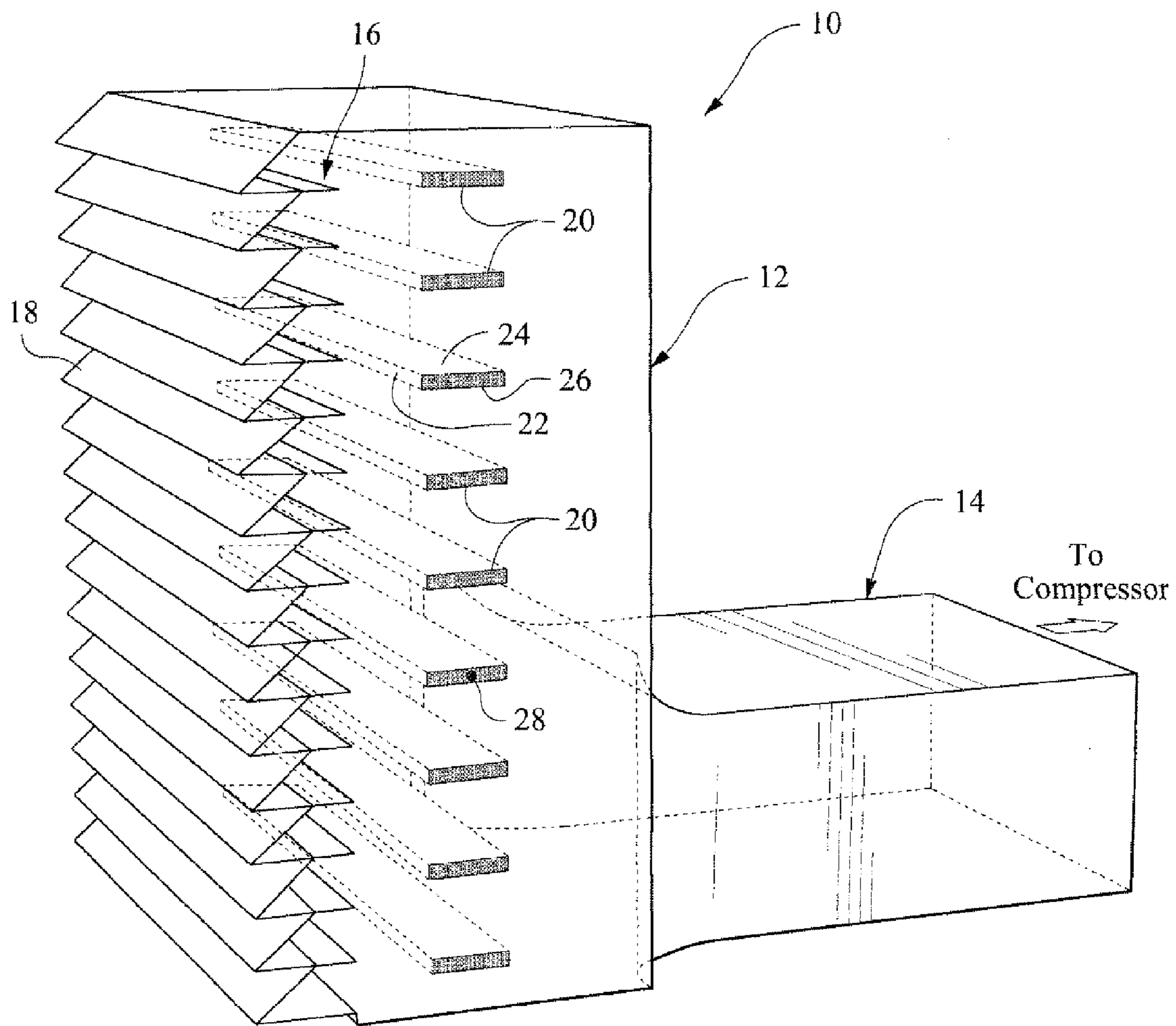


Figure 1

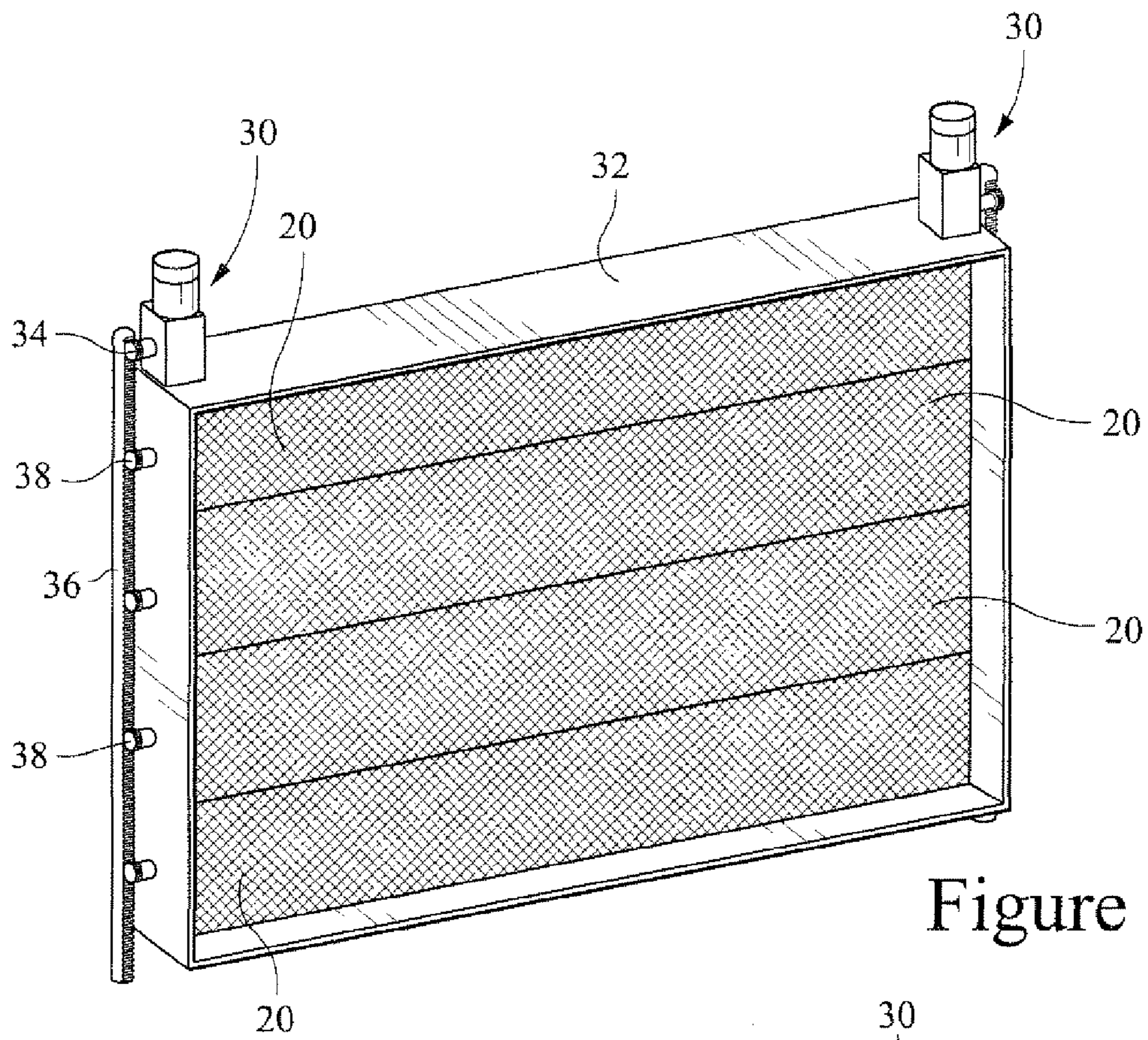


Figure 2

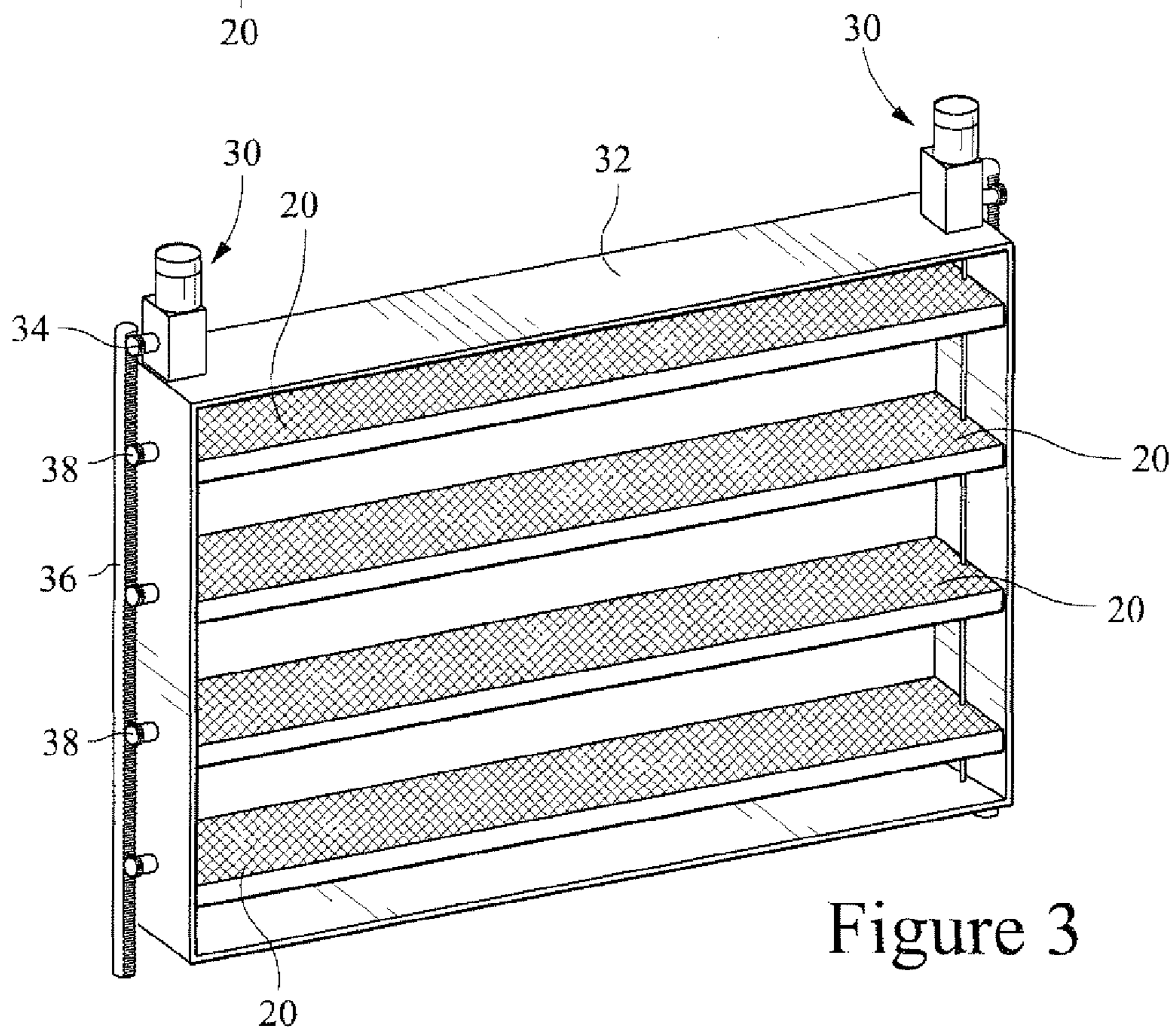


Figure 3

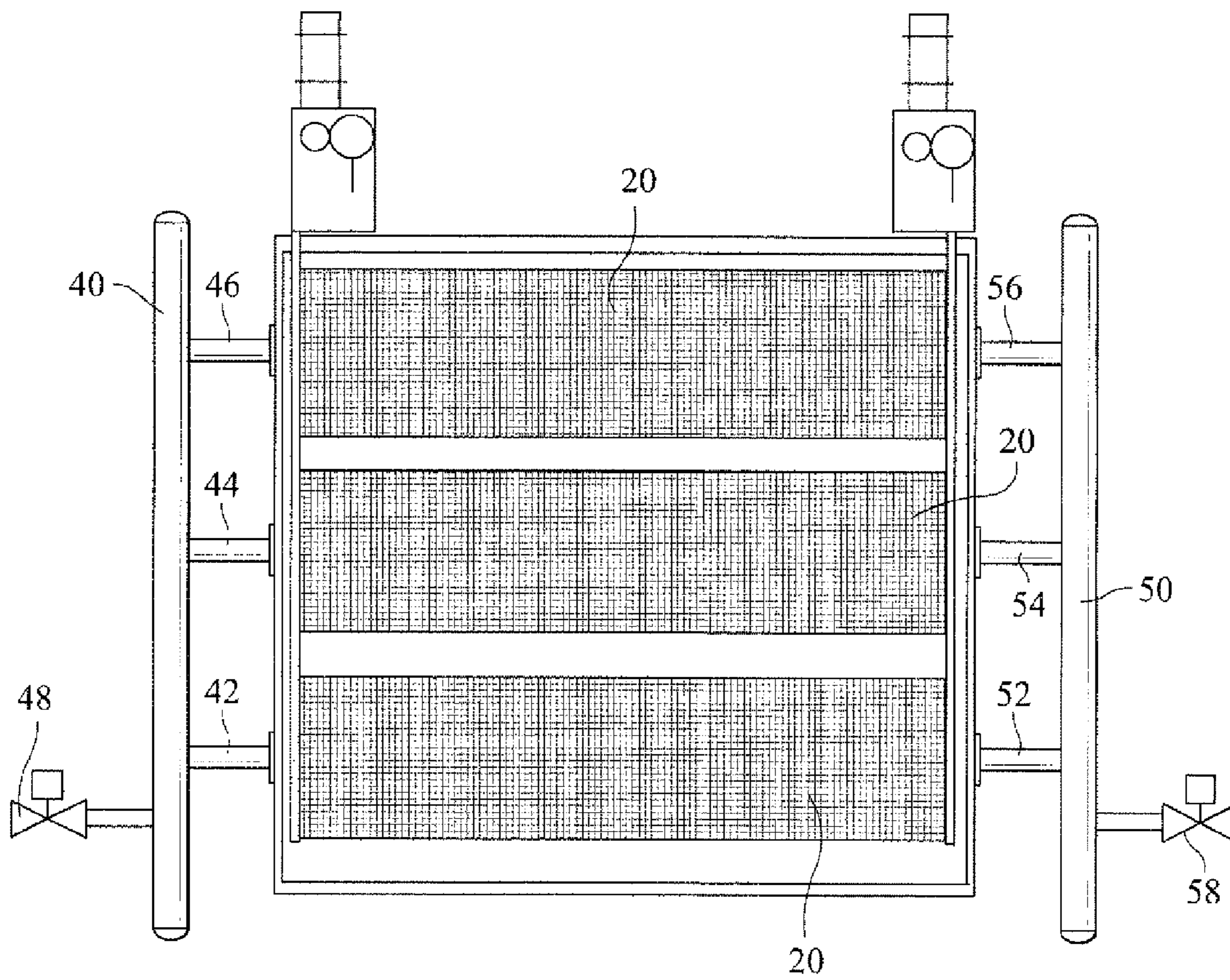


Figure 4

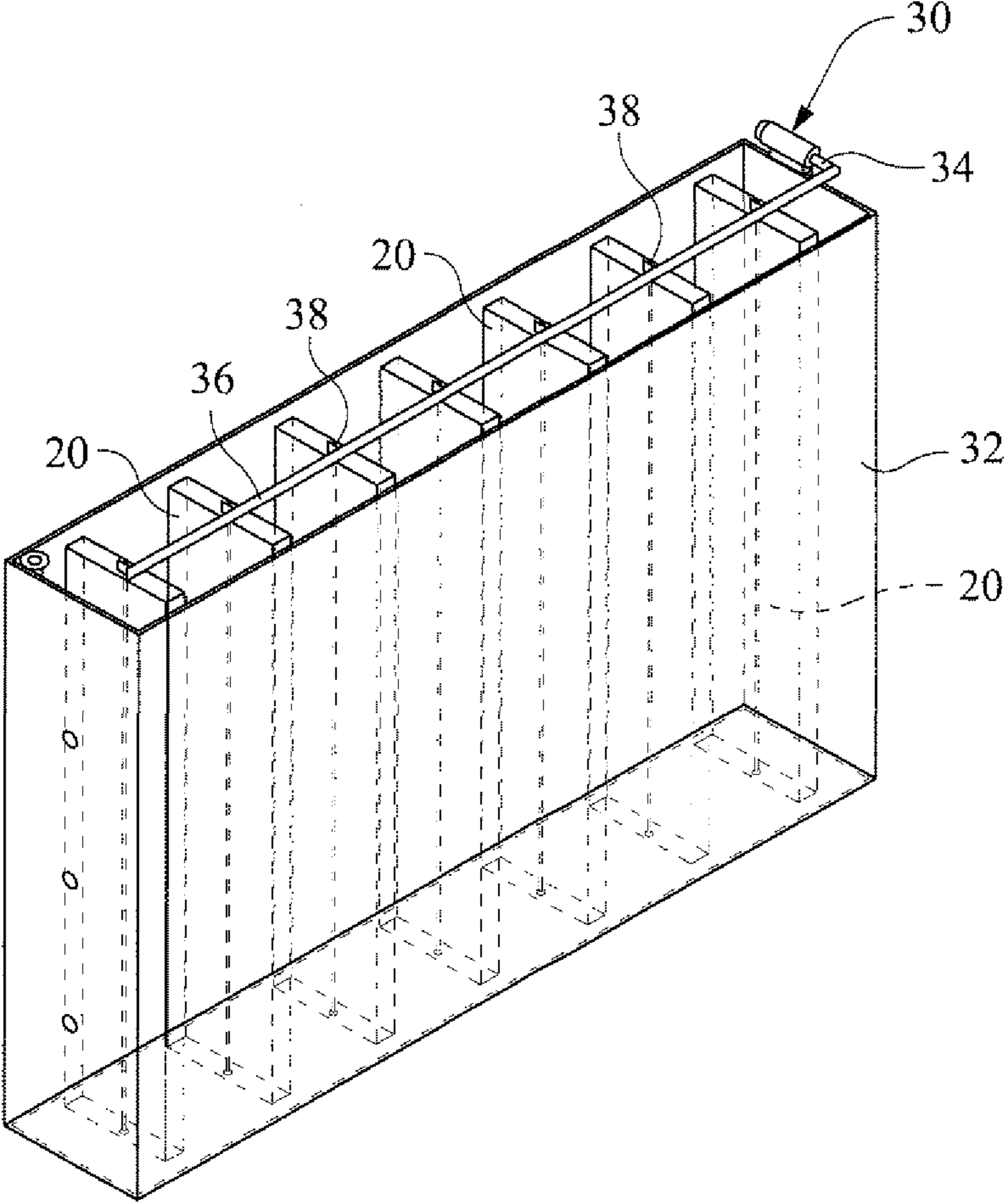


Figure 5

RETRACTABLE GAS TURBINE INLET COILS

BACKGROUND

The present application relates generally to gas turbines and more particularly to a retractable chiller coil arrangement in gas turbine inlet filter house.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Gas turbine engines typically include a compressor for compressing incoming air, a combustor for mixing fuel with the compressed air and igniting the fuel/air mixture to produce a high temperature gas stream, and a turbine section that is driven by the high temperature gas stream. It is generally accepted that lowering the temperature of the inlet air entering the compressor results in an increased power output, and there are known methods for reducing the air inlet temperature to the engine in so-called power augmentation systems. A power augmentation system may include a chiller coil in the filter house, along with evaporative coolers that reduce the temperature of the inlet air stream. Examples of power augmentation arrangements are described in, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 7,007,484 B2 and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0056023 A1.

The use of an inlet-chiller-type power augmentation system utilizing coils, however, adds resistance to the air flow entering the compressor, creating an undesirable pressure drop in the inlet system. Turbine efficiency and power output are also a direct function of the inlet system pressure drop, so that the higher the inlet system pressure drop, the lower the efficiency and power output of the turbine.

Thus, while the power augmentation system increases the gas turbine output and efficiency when operating at the desired ambient conditions, it has been determined that when the power augmentation system is not operating, the additional pressure drop that the system adds to the air inlet stream reduces the gas turbine efficiency and output.

Some attempts have been made to alleviate the increase in pressure losses at the inlet by incorporating air bypass passages on both sides of the chiller coils, re-routing the inlet air around the chiller coils when the power augmentation system is not in operation. This approach, however, requires larger inlet filter houses and attendant higher costs.

There remains a need, therefore, for an inlet chiller coil system that minimizes pressure loss at the compressor inlet, equally when the power augmentation system is not in use.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a first exemplary but nonlimiting embodiment, the present invention provides a gas turbine inlet heat exchange coil assembly comprising a gas turbine inlet housing formed to include an inlet and an outlet and a flow path therebetween; a plurality of adjacent coils located in proximity to the inlet, and moveable between a closed operative position where the coils are aligned substantially in a plane so as to maximize resistance to flow along the flow path, and an open inoperative position where the coils are individually rotated substantially 90° such that the heat exchange coils lie in individual, parallel planes so as to minimize resistance to flow along the flow path.

In another exemplary but nonlimiting aspect, the invention provides a gas turbine inlet compressor chiller coil assembly comprising a gas turbine inlet housing formed to include an inlet and an outlet and a flow path therebetween; a plurality of adjacent, substantially vertically-oriented chiller coils

located in proximity to the inlet, and moveable between a closed operative position where the chiller coils are aligned substantially in a vertical plane so as to maximize resistance to flow along the flow path, and an open inoperative position where the chiller coils are individually rotated substantially 90° such that the heat exchange coils lie in individual, substantially parallel vertical planes so as to minimize resistance to the air flow along the flow path; and at least one actuator for moving the plurality of adjacent, substantially vertically-oriented the coils between the closed operative position and the open inoperative position.

In still another exemplary but nonlimiting aspect, the invention provides a method of managing a power augmentation system located in an inlet filter house to a gas turbine comprising aligning individual heat exchange coils of a chiller unit so as to be substantially aligned within a substantially vertical plane when the power augmentation system is operating; and rotating the individual heat exchange coils of a chiller unit so as to be oriented in plural substantially parallel planes and thus minimizing flow resistance, when the power augmentation system is not operating.

The invention will now be described in detail in connection with the drawings identified below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a partial perspective view of a gas turbine inlet filter house and chiller coil configuration in accordance with a first exemplary but nonlimiting embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a partial perspective view of a chiller coil configuration similar to that shown in FIG. 1 but with the coils in a closed, normal operating position.

FIG. 3 is a partial perspective view of the chiller coil configuration of FIG. 2 but with the coils in an open, non-operative position;

FIG. 4 is a front elevation of a chiller coil configuration in accordance with another exemplary embodiment; and

FIG. 5 is a partial perspective view of a chiller coil configuration in accordance with another exemplary but nonlimiting embodiment, where the coils are vertically oriented.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

With reference initially to FIG. 1, a inlet filter house or housing **10** is shown to include a first substantially vertically-oriented duct section or filter house envelope **12** joined to a second substantially horizontally-oriented inlet duct section **14** that leads to the turbine compressor (not shown). The invention is not limited, however, to any particular inlet/duct configuration. The filter house envelope **12** is typically a box-like structure with a number of filters (not shown) positioned at the inlet **16** to limit the intake of dust or debris into the gas turbine engine. A plurality of substantially horizontally-oriented and vertically-aligned louvers **18** guide the inlet air into the filter house.

Also positioned within the envelope **12**, downstream and adjacent the filters, there is a power augmentation system which may comprise a vertically-aligned array of porous inlet heat exchanger or chiller coils **20**, lying directly in the inlet air flow path. As will be described in greater detail below, the chiller coils **20** are formed of a porous media, having a thin, rectangular shape, each coil defined generally by a thin peripheral edge **22** connecting a pair of broad, parallel side-walls **24**, **26**. Each porous heat exchange coil **20** contains many individual heat exchange tubes. The construction of the chiller coils **20** per se is known and need not be further described. The chiller coils **20** are used to decrease the tem-

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perature of the inlet air when it is desired to augment the power output of the turbine. However, when ambient temperature is low enough, and/or when the power augmentation feature is not otherwise employed, the chiller coils **20** may be shut down. As shown in a normal operating position, where edges **22** of adjacent coils are substantially engaged (see FIG. **2**), it will be appreciated that even though the inlet air will flow through the porous coils when “closed” as in FIG. **2**, there will nevertheless be increased resistance to air flow, and thus an increased inlet air system pressure drop and subsequent decrease in power output.

In accordance with a first exemplary but nonlimiting embodiment of this invention, the individual chiller coils **20** are rotatable about respective, horizontal pivot axes (one shown at **28** in FIG. **1**, lying on the longitudinal center axis of the coil) substantially ninety degrees between an in-use, closed position shown in FIG. **2** and an inoperative, opened position as shown in FIGS. **1** and **3**.

More specifically, when the inlet coils **20** are not in operation, they will be rotated ninety degrees so that the thin peripheral edges **22** face the flow path, with the broader sidewalls **24**, **26** of each tube lying parallel to each other and to the flow direction, thus reducing surface area resistance to flow through the chiller coils. In this position, the flowpath opens up, allowing the inlet air to pass with only minimal resistance, thus also minimizing inlet air pressure loss.

It will be appreciated that the chiller coils **20** may be arranged horizontally as shown in FIGS. **1-4** or vertically as shown in FIG. **5**. When vertically arranged, the pivot axes will be vertically-oriented, but the net effect is the same, i.e., the chiller coils may be rotated between open and closed positions as described above and in further detail below.

In one exemplary but nonlimiting embodiment, the inlet coils **20** are rotated by a rack-and-pinion linear actuator, best seen in FIGS. **2**, **3** and **5**. More specifically, one or more actuators **30** (for example, an electric motor) may be arranged on a frame **32** with its output shaft mounting a spur gear **34** that meshes with a linear rack **36** extending along one or both sides of the array of chiller coils **20**. Each chiller coil **20** supports a spur gear **38** aligned with its respective pivot axis **28**, the spur gear **38** and coil **20** rotated by the linearly reciprocal, toothed rack **36** in an otherwise typical rack-and-pinion setup. It also will be appreciated that the second actuator **30** may be employed at the opposite side of the coil frame depending on size, number of coils, etc. It will be appreciated that substantially the same arrangement may be utilized whether the coils are arranged horizontally or vertically. In addition, the actuator arrangement is not limited to a rack and pinion arrangement; any suitable rotary-to-linear actuator system may be utilized.

Returning to FIG. **4**, where the coils **20** are shown to be substantially horizontally oriented, the chilled water (or other suitable) cooling fluid may be supplied to the chiller coils **20** via an inlet manifold **40** and individual inlet branch pipes **42**, **44** and **46**, controlled by a valve **48**. A “warm” water return manifold **50** is connected to the individual return branch pipes **52**, **54**, **56** controlled by valve **58**. “Warm” as used above merely refers to the fact that the chilled inlet water absorbs heat from the inlet air passing over the coils and is thus at a higher temperature when it exits the coils. The inlet and outlet branch pipes **38** and **44** are coaxial with the pivot axes of the coils, thus requiring conventional rotatable couplings between the coils **20** and the pipes.

It will be appreciated that the size and number of coils **20** may vary depending on specific applications. By way of example only, FIG. **1** shows nine coils in an open position;

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FIGS. **2** and **3** show four coils in closed and open positions, respectively; and FIG. **4** shows three coils in a partially open position.

It will be appreciated that the retractable coil system described herein has applicability in heat exchange arrangements that cool or heat a stream of air flow across/through the heat exchange media, and in the case of a turbine inlet filter house, the coils may be located upstream or downstream of filter.

While the invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiment, but on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A gas turbine inlet heat exchanger coil assembly comprising:

a gas turbine inlet housing formed to include an inlet and an outlet and a flow path therebetween;

a plurality of adjacent heat exchange coils located in proximity to said inlet and moveable between a closed operative position where said coils are aligned substantially in a plane so as to maximize resistance to flow along said flow path, and an open inoperative position where said heat exchange coils are individually rotated substantially 90° such that said heat exchange coils lie in individual, parallel planes so as to reduce resistance to flow along said flow path.

2. The gas turbine inlet heat exchanger coil assembly of claim **1** wherein each of said plurality of adjacent heat exchange coils extends substantially horizontally.

3. The gas turbine inlet heat exchanger coil assembly of claim **1** wherein each of said plurality of adjacent heat exchange coils extends substantially vertically.

4. The gas turbine inlet heat exchanger coil assembly of claim **1** wherein said plurality of adjacent heat exchange coils are rotated between said closed operative position and said open inoperative position simultaneously by at least one actuator operatively coupled to a rack-and-pinion assembly.

5. The gas turbine inlet heat exchanger coil assembly of claim **1** wherein said plurality of adjacent heat exchange coils each have a relatively thin peripheral edge between a pair of relatively wide sides.

6. The gas turbine inlet heat exchanger coil assembly of claim **1** wherein said inlet housing comprises a gas turbine compressor filter house including a substantially upright first duct section and a substantially horizontal second duct section, said plurality of adjacent heat exchange coils located in said substantially upright first duct section.

7. The gas turbine inlet heat exchanger coil assembly of claim **1** wherein said plurality of adjacent heat exchange coils are each rotated about a pivot axis coincident with a longitudinal center axis of each coil.

8. The gas turbine inlet heat exchanger coil assembly of claim **5** wherein, when in said in-use operative position, said adjacent heat exchange coils are substantially engaged along said peripheral edges.

9. The gas turbine inlet heat exchanger coil assembly of claim **4** wherein said at least one actuator comprises a motor having a geared output shaft engaged with said rack and pinion assembly.

10. The gas turbine inlet heat exchanger coil assembly of claim **9** wherein said output shaft and each of said plurality of heat exchange coils mounts a spur gear engaged with a rack component of said rack and pinion assembly.

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11. A gas turbine inlet compressor chiller coil assembly comprising:

a gas turbine compressor inlet housing formed to include an inlet and an outlet and a flow path therebetween;

a plurality of adjacent, substantially vertically-oriented chiller coils located in proximity to said inlet, and moveable between a closed operative position where said chiller coils are aligned substantially in a vertical plane so as to maximize resistance to flow along said flow path, and an open inoperative position where said chiller coils are individually rotated substantially 90° such that said heat exchange coils lie in individual, substantially parallel vertical planes so as to minimize resistance to flow along said flow path; and

at least one actuator for moving said plurality of adjacent, substantially vertically-oriented chiller coils between said closed operative position and said open inoperative position.

12. The gas turbine inlet compressor chiller coil assembly of claim **11** wherein said plurality of adjacent chiller coils are rotated between said closed operative position and said open inoperative position simultaneously by a rotary-to-linear actuator assembly.

13. The gas turbine inlet compressor chiller coil assembly of claim **11** wherein said plurality of adjacent heat exchange coils each have a relatively thin peripheral edge between a pair of relatively wide sides.

14. The gas turbine inlet compressor chiller coil assembly of claim **13** wherein, in said inoperative open position, each of said relatively thin peripheral edges faces said flow path.

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15. The gas turbine inlet compressor chiller coil assembly of claim **12** wherein said rotary-to-linear actuator assembly comprises a motor with an output shaft operatively coupled to a rack-and-pinion assembly.

16. A method of managing a power augmentation system located in an inlet filter house to a gas turbine comprising:

(a) aligning individual heat exchange coils of a chiller unit so as to be substantially aligned within a substantially vertical plane when the power augmentation system is operating; and

(b) rotating said individual heat exchange coils of the chiller unit so as to be oriented in plural substantially parallel planes and thus minimizing flow resistance, when the power augmentation is not operating.

17. The method of claim **16** wherein each of said plurality of adjacent heat exchange coils extends substantially horizontally.

18. The method of claim **16** wherein each of said plurality of adjacent heat exchange coils extends substantially vertically.

19. The method of claim **16** wherein step (b) is carried out by operatively coupling a rotary actuator to a linearly moveable rack engaged with gears attached to each of said individual heat exchange coils.

20. The method of claim **19** wherein said gears are attached to said individual coils at pivot axes coincident with longitudinal center axes of said heat exchange coils.

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